

THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.

ALEXANDRIA MORE QUIET.

EGYPTIANS STARVING—CAIRO DESERTED BY EUROPEANS—THE PORTS AND THE CONFERENCE—ACTION BY THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The situation in Egypt remains practically unchanged. The soldiers of Arabi Pacha while on their retreat robbed the inhabitants of the villages, and the latter are now starving. Twenty Germans are the only Europeans remaining in Cairo. The reply of the Porte to the identical note of the Powers regarding the sending of Turkish troops to Egypt has been drafted, but has not yet received the Sultan's sanction. The position of Germany and the Powers, other than England and France, on the Egyptian question is outlined. The credit for naval preparations has been voted by the French Chamber.

NEWS AND RUMORS FROM EGYPT.

ARABI TALKING OF MARCHING ON ALEXANDRIA—PHASES OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, July 20.—The Alexandria correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs as follows:

"Although severity is necessary for the purpose of re-establishing order, I believe that the actual executions do not exceed eight and the total number of killed is twenty. Arabi Pacha talks of advancing upon Alexandria on Thursday. This is improbable, but it is possible that he will enter Ramleh. An American artillery officer has expressed the opinion that the immense superiority of the marine artillery employed in the bombardment practically leaves the question of the relative power of land and marine artillery unaffected. A wall fell to-day on a carriage containing four persons, three of whom were killed."

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following dispatch from Alexandria:

"Arabi Pacha proposes to kill all the Turks in Egypt. He says that there are not many threats to cut it better to cut them now. A few American and German sailors are still at their respective Consulates, but with this exception the city is held solely by the English. General Alison has made a reconnaissance in the direction of Arabi's camp in order to see what better ground might be chosen for our front, as we are unable to see more than two yards from the present line. Arabi has steam launches on the Mahmoudieh Canal, bringing him provisions, and this probably explains why he has not cut off the English to get horses."

"It is stated that the foreign Consuls intend to demand compensation for damage done to their property by the Arabs' firing houses, alleging that had troops been landed soon after the bombardment no houses would have been burned. I possess copies of telegrams showing that Derwish Pacha had been in communication with Arabi up to the moment of his departure. All available railroad employees are being collected, and everything betokening a party initiative on our part. General Roberts is reported to have landed at Suez. Reports come from Cairo that Arabi sent a party of soldiers to pillage the capital, but the commander there executed them."

The *Daily News* has the following dispatch from Alexandria: "Arabi Pacha has ordered the *medras* to pay taxes to him for war purposes. Two large fires broke out to-day in opposite quarters of the town, evidently started by incendiaries. The manager of the water-works has ordered that the old Roman wells throughout the town be emptied, cleaned, and refilled with water, the water supply being completely cut off. Arabi's army, however, are scarce and the work will probably take three weeks. Considerable progress having been made in clearing the ruins from the roadways, the Khedive has enabled to drive through the town to-day."

LONDON, July 19.—The correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* at Alexandria says: "I drove yesterday nine miles along the line of Arabi Pacha's retreat, and passed several villages, the people in which are starving. The soldiers robbed them of everything. The entire route is lined with dead horses and with carriages. It is reported that the Bedouins harassed the soldiers during their retreat, killing 200 of them."

A dispatch to *The Times* from Alexandria says: "The conduct of the Khedive causes much surprise. He has, for the last few days, allowed several persons to be at the palace who are well known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pacha. The Khedive apparently trusts them; but it may be he is endeavoring to get them thoroughly in his power."

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—No Europeans remain in Cairo, except twenty Germans, who refuse to leave the city. The Consul who was killed at Zagazig was the Italian Consul. The Eastern Telegraph Company's line between Suez and Alexandria is intact within sixteen miles of Alexandria. Suez is quiet. The town is deserted.

Derwish Pacha and his suite started for Constantinople this morning. A telegram from the Porte for Derwish Pacha arrived here shortly after he left the city. Admiral Seymour sent after him, but the efforts to stop the yacht were unsuccessful. M. de Lesseps has arrived in Alexandria, but an interview with the Khedive to-day. The chief difficulty in restoring order continues to arise through the guerrilla conduct of the Greeks. The hatred of the Greeks to the Khedive is intense. Lord Charles Beresford is taking every precaution against an outbreak. He has issued a notice that he will make no distinction between Europeans and natives.

The Custom House has been reopened. There is great satisfaction at the Palace at the departure of Derwish Pacha. The officials describe much of the present evil to be unique. He is suspected of communicating with the rebels during the last few days.

ARABI'S DEFENCE OF HIS CONDUCT.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from Constantinople to *The Times* says: "According to a communication received here, Arabi Pacha maintains that the bombardment of Alexandria was a hostile act to Egypt, and contrary to the rights of the Sultan; and that he was fully justified by law and by the decision of the Council of Ministers in replying to the British fire. The Khedive, he argues, in accepting English soldiers as a body-guard, has shown that he considered the Egyptian Army as an enemy. By international and sacred law, he says, he has the right to defend the country; and the Khedive's order to suspend military preparations is analogous to the order of the King of Tunis at the time of the French invasion."

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—That Arabi Pacha has been greatly encouraged by British inaction is manifest by his activity. His patrols have penetrated within five miles of the city walls. The Palace officials are continually asking: "When we are going to act against him?"

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Financial Secretary of the War Office, said that efficient precautions had been taken to protect Port Said, Jaffa and Suez, but he could not enter into details.

Mr. Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the identical note of the Powers to the Porte regarding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt was still unanswered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The reply of the Porte to the identical note of the Powers has been drafted, but has not yet received the Sultan's sanction. The statement that the Sultan had already determined to reject the proposal of the Conference for Turkish occupation of Egypt was wholly premature.

THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, July 19.—In his statement in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. de Freycinet, the Prime Minister, said that whenever any step for the protection of the canal was on the point of being taken, he would submit a project for a special credit.

M. Gambetta, in his remarks last night, said he thought it beneath the dignity of a great Nation to accept a mere police mission. France, he said, should intervene in the Egyptian question, as far as

is required by her own interests, in favor of the Anglo-French policy as opposed to the policy of a European concert.

M. Clemenceau, Radical, replied to the remarks of M. Gambetta. He contended that the National party in Egypt must be taken into account.

The credit for naval preparations was finally voted by 340 in favor to 66 against.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY DEFINED.

BERLIN, July 19.—The *Cologne Gazette* and the *Berlin North German Gazette* print articles on the Egyptian question which are regarded as directly "inspired," and as representing not only the policy of Germany but that of the other Powers, except England and France. The articles state that the Egyptian question will only be ripe for Germany after the Western Powers have come to a mutual understanding to apply for the assent of Europe. In view of the general need of peace England may rely upon support on all sides in her endeavor to bring about a settlement of the question, especially if she strictly adheres to the role of defender of her just interests.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: "The ships of the reserve squadron have been ordered to return to their several stations. This is regarded as an indication that the emergency, as far as regards a demand upon the navy, has passed."

A dispatch to *The Times* from Portsmouth says: "A whole army corps has been mobilized at Aldershot and arrangements have been made to embark the troops at Portsmouth, Southampton and Liverpool if necessary."

The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the refugees from Egypt in Malta only amounts to £3,000. The Governor has written to the Lord Mayor that £30,000 is necessary.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Daily News* learns that if the Government consider it necessary to bring troops from India to Egypt they will ask the sanction of Parliament therefor.

A dispatch from Athens says that a number of refugees are preparing to return to Egypt.

The British corvettes *Torina* and *Caryfort* and the transport *Rhosina* have left Cyprus for Egypt.

POLITICAL NEWS.

GREENBACK-LABOR CANDIDATES.

ALBANY, July 19.—The National Greenback-Labor Convention to-day adopted a platform refusing to support any candidate for President at Chicago, 1880, condemning the railroads for their conduct during the strikes, as well as the penal code and the prison system of the State, demanding that incorporate capital should be restricted in power, that all public officers should be elected instead of appointed, that the thirteen specific demands made by the Science Hall Committee were to be approved, and declaring the party to be the only party of the country.

Especially noted was the nomination for Governor on the first ballot, James Allen, of Brooklyn, was nominated, followed by the nomination of John W. Newman, of New York, for the position of Secretary of the State.

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DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 19.—The majority of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held here to-morrow, have arrived, and the indications are that there will be a large attendance. The ticket has been above a majority of the delegates in the contest for the chairmanship of the State Central and Executive Committee, and the management of the coming campaign. A fight is being made against John G. Thompson for chairman and, incidentally, against Thurman and Pendleton, by the Young Democracy, who are pushing J. H. Farley, of Cleveland, for chairman. The movement is said to look to the advancement of John W. Bookwater and H. B. Payne. Each side is claiming that it has a majority in the committee, which will be selected in the morning. J. W. Newman seems to have the lead for Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The indications are that the Greenbackers and Republicans in the XVIIIth Illinois District (Mr. Morrison's) will unite upon a candidate and carry the district. The Republican State Central Committee to-day elected A. M. Jones chairman, and Daniel Shepard secretary. Personally, these gentlemen are stalwarts and partisans of General Logan.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19.—L. H. Weller, Greenbacker, is out as an independent candidate in the 14th Iowa Congressional District.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—At Springfield, Mo., yesterday the Greenback Convention of the XIIIth Congressional District re-nominated Ira S. Hazlett, the present Representative.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 19.—R. H. M. Davidson was re-nominated for Congress from the 1st District by the Democratic Convention here to-day.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—The XVth District Republican Convention, held here to-day, nominated W. D. Washburn for Congressman.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—It was proposed to nominate A. H. Stephens for Governor by acclamation, but the proposition was withdrawn, and Mr. Stephens was elected by ballot.

EASTERN PROHIBITIONISTS.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts propose to put a separate ticket for the next fall, and have issued a call for a State Convention to be held in Boston on Wednesday, August 9.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 19.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated John Ireland for Governor.

SENATOR HILL'S ILLNESS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—Mr. Hill's physician says that he may live three months at the outside, but may die at almost any moment. On Monday he was forced again to use the tube in taking his food, but yesterday and to-day took it naturally. He is kept very quiet at his home on Peachtree.

ROBBED OF A VALUABLE WATCH.

David Scott, of No. 1,017 Third-ave., was robbed of a Jules Jurgensen gold watch worth \$600 while returning on the steamboat Jess Hoyt from Long Branch last night. Detective Kerwin, of the New York Police, who was on the boat, arrested two men who gave their names as Joseph Wilson and Henry Bergh.

EDITORS IN ASSEMBLY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 19.—The annual meeting of the State Editorial Association was held here to-day. Nearly all the papers published in the State were represented. A. M. Swain, of Bellows Falls, was elected President. The association will take a trip to Annapolis Canada to-morrow.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

DAMAGED BY LIGHTNING. BOSTON, July 19.—The ship *Magellan*, which was to proceed to Valparaiso, was struck by lightning at 2 p. m. The head of her foremast was shattered.

A SCHOONER ASHORE.

BOSTON, July 19.—The schooner *Abbie C. Stubbs* went ashore on Long Beach, Mass., yesterday morning. She will probably not get to-day.

MR. VAN VALKENBURGH'S BODY FOUND.

NYACK, N. Y., July 19.—The body of Allen Van Valkenburgh, who was drowned off this place on Monday, was found at night in the lake near here.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., July 19.—A German political refugee, named Carl Dalmeyer, of Vevion, Hannover, committed suicide at Lock Haven, yesterday, by shooting himself.

A MOON CLOUT.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—The moon-cloud discovered by John G. Jackson, of Hockessin, on the Mare Cognita, on the night of May 19, was again observed by him on Monday night.

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AT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

CONGRESSMAN SMALLS SEATED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Republican majority in the House has done another act of substantial justice. At 5 o'clock this afternoon George D. Tillman had ceased to occupy a place in that body which belonged to another man, and Robert Smalls, a colored man, who was chosen by a large majority of the people of the 5th South Carolina District to represent them in Congress, was admitted to the seat of which he has been so long unjustly deprived.

The debate was opened this morning by Mr. Briggs, of New-Hampshire, who made an excellent speech exposing the methods of fraud and violence to which the Bourbons resorted in order to suppress the voice of the majority. Mr. Atherton, of Ohio, a Democratic member of the Elections Committee, made a violent and pettifogging speech in favor of Tillman—a speech distinguished by lack of candor and cool disregard of the facts as disclosed by the testimony. Then Mr. Horr, of Michigan, came forward, and unrolled and placed on the clerk's desk, in full view of the House, a map in colors showing the "Diddle-try" of South Carolina by the Bourbon Legislature. This map Mr. Horr, with a walking stick as a pointer, began to describe, and his object lesson in the new political geography of the Palmetto State was both instructive and entertaining, although the Democrats by no means enjoyed it, and declared that it had nothing to do with this contested election case. Mr. Horr was frequently interrupted by Atherton, Evans and other Democrats with assertions that the South Carolina gerrymandering was no worse than what the Republicans had been guilty of in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States. Mr. Horr retorted that the Democrats in Ohio had never been able to invent such a piece of villainy as this. There was pure gerrymandering; there was pure villainy. Evans, of South Carolina, however, was much more excited, and asserted, among other things, that Mr. Horr was in error in saying that election precincts had been divided, but Mr. Horr immediately showed that such was the case by reading from the new election law, passed after the redistricting of the State.

The speech of the day, however—far the Republican was made by Tillman himself. He admitted that "the Caucasians of South Carolina had risen in their might" to overthrow the rule of a majority composed of "Barbarians"—as he phrased it. He warned the majority of the House that curses would "come home to roost," and that they would commit a great wrong when they "turned away a representative of the virtue, the intelligence and the wealth of South Carolina" in order to make a place for a man who only represents the choice of a majority of the voters. Several times Mr. Tillman informed the House that he will be re-elected next November. "I expect to come back here by a free election, as I came last time," he said. Mr. Tillman's new district contains a colored majority of nearly 5,000, but he assured the House that a great many of the colored men are Democrats. Some portions of Tillman's speech were very amusing and provoked repeated applause and laughter.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate in a very interesting speech which bore marks of careful preparation. Separate votes were taken on the resolutions declaring Tillman not elected and Smalls entitled to the seat. The first was adopted by a vote of 145 to 1, and the last by a vote of 141 to 5, among those who voted in the negative on the last resolution was Chairman Calkins, who holds that the election should be declared void and the seat vacant.

The tally clerk made a mistake in the footing of the vote on the first resolution, which was not discovered until after the vote had been announced. In announcing the vote on the second resolution the Speaker called attention to this fact, and said that he had directed his vote to be recorded. This gave the Democrats an opportunity to raise a clamor which they were not slow to do, denying the right of the Speaker to vote under the circumstances, a proposition which was absurd in view of the fact that his vote was necessary to complete the quorum.

Mr. Blackburn declared that the clerk had falsified the record, and accordingly Chairman Calkins afterward moved an investigation. His resolution was laid over, as Mr. Blackburn had in the meantime left the hall.

The case of Smith against Shelley of the IVth Alabama District was then taken up, the Democrats still refusing to vote. When Smalls responded for the first time to the roll call, he said that the Smith-Shelley case is one which affords not the slightest ground for doubt that the contest should be unseated.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Beck's motion fixing the tax upon tobacco at 12 cents a pound was carried to-day by a vote of 29 to 26. The division was upon party lines, except in the case of Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Kellogg, who voted affirmatively with the Democrats. The fate of the bill remains uncertain. If many of the Democratic amendments are carried, the Republicans will be compelled to vote against the bill, on the ground that it will not leave revenue enough to carry on the affairs of the Government. It is hardly probable that it will pass the House at this session, even if it passes the Senate.

OPPOSITION TO THE NAVAL BILL. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A spirited fight over the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate is anticipated. The Naval Committee of the Senate has been ignored, the most important of its functions having been assumed by the Appropriations Committee, in considering and passing upon plans for the reorganization of the Navy. The plans formed part of the bill as it came from the House, and they were necessarily referred to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. The Naval Committee of the Senate had plans for reorganization under consideration for a long time, but by this movement it is likely to have its work rendered nugatory.

CHARGES NOT SUBSTANTIATED. REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT BRACKETT ON THE CONDUCT OF APPRAISER HOWARD.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The report of Special Agent Brackett acquitting Appraiser Howard of the specific charges made against him, but expressing an opinion generally unfavorable to him as an officer, will hardly cause heartburn to the Department. Complaints are heard in various branches of the Treasury Department that Mr. Howard has not mastered the details of his office, and is not naturally fitted for it. This feeling has existed for some time. No steps, however, have been taken toward his removal, and it is said that the appointment of ex-Senator Strahan was never considered in the Treasury Department. It is understood that no action will be taken at present. Ex-Senator Strahan came to Washington this morning and left this afternoon.

The conclusions to which Mr. Brackett arrives in his report are as follows:

In regard to the charge that Appraiser Howard received \$3,000 from George P. Webster, attorney, as a consideration for the reversal of his official decision, as to the character of Apollinaris mineral water, the charge is not substantiated.

In answer to the charge relative to a silk importation by E. Ludwig & Co., the action of the Appraiser was justified by the attending circumstances.

The charge that the Appraiser endeavored to coerce Assistant Appraiser W. S. Hendon into approving a classification of certain antidye dyes was not substantiated.

The charge that the Appraiser had been in the habit of frequently consulting with Mr. Webster, and that such an extent as to cause a scandal in the Department, is not substantiated.

The charge that Appraiser Howard received from the Customs House a full month's pay, in the summer of 1880, in advance of his having earned it, is not substantiated.

Loan from Mr. Becker from his private resources. There has been no scandal in the Department resulting from stock transactions by the Appraiser and Assistant Appraiser.

Relative to the proper classification of certain straw braided imported by George P. Webster, in which the Appraiser is alleged to have instructed Assistant Appraiser Hoyt to pass them at a lower rate of duty than was con-

sistent under the law, the Appraiser was justified in his action, and the facts in the case.

The charge that Appraiser Howard threatened J. C. Phipps, examiner of the ninth division, with his official displeasure, is not substantiated.

In reference to the additional charges, wherein it is alleged that on two occasions he was guilty of using unbecomingly and insulting language to a customs officer in the course of his official duties, it is the opinion of the committee referred to that he did allow his temper to influence his judgment.

It was suggested in the report accompanying this report, I have examined those officers who were in their position and general intelligence regard as most competent in the current estimate of Appraiser Howard's capacity to fill the important office he now occupies, that while none impugn his integrity, there are those members of his party who do not consider him qualified by temperament or mercantile experience to perform successfully the duties of the office of Appraiser of Customs at this port.

FRAUDULENT INTERVIEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—"Interviews" with Senator Miller upon New-York State politics, which have recently been printed in some of the New-York State papers, are "hoaxes." He has not submitted to any interviews upon State politics.

SPEAKER KEEFER'S CANDIDACY.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A correspondence between General Robert P. Kennedy, of Ohio, and Speaker Keifer, is published, bearing on reports that the former intended to contest the latter's re-nomination. General Kennedy says: "My candidacy depended this time entirely upon your own decision in the matter, and having decided yourself to be a candidate, I will stand out of your way and give you a clear field, so far as I am concerned, for an endorsement."

THE MISSION OF GENERAL BARRIOS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA AT WASHINGTON—GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General J. Rufino Barrios, President of the Republic of Guatemala, and his party, including Senor Don Fernando Cruz, Minister of State, arrived in this city at 6 a. m. to-day, and proceeded quietly to the Arlington Hotel. There was no official reception. The President was received at the station by Senor Montufar, the Guatemalan Minister. Official visits were exchanged to-day by Minister Cruz and Secretary Pineda with Secretary Barrios and Secretary Arthur to-morrow at noon.

Senor Romero, Minister to the United States from the Republic of Mexico, has received a letter from General U. S. Grant, in reply to a communication asking the views of the latter with regard to the mission of President Barrios to this country. General Grant says:

In my judgment there is not the least ground for apprehension on account of the visit. He will unquestionably be received by the President and Secretary of State with great courtesy, as he ought to be as the representative of a neighboring Republic, and as a man of high character and high ability. He will have few advocates, and the treatment by the press of the country of such a man as advocated interference in foreign countries, shows that he is not a popular man. As to our Government's interfering in the question of boundary between Mexico and Guatemala, I am sure there need not be any apprehension. Mexico and Guatemala should agree between themselves to refer any question of boundary to arbitration, as Portugal and England did in regard to conflicting claims to territory on the coast of Africa. The United States would not give its judgment in the matter referred to. But even then, I do not suppose that the United States would be more than to use "good offices" to have the conflicting parties accept their decision if either should feel inclined to reject the decision, and not of course, to interfere with the administration of the Government on the subject, but I am certain that I know the sentiment of the country on the question of arbitration.

The United States could be used effectively to induce the Central American Republics to consolidate into one, and I do not doubt that it would do so, but the request would have to come from all of them. Certainly the United States would not attempt to force a consolidation at the instance of one of them, and certainly not to its personal interest. The most that would likely be done would be to inquire through our representatives to those countries whether they are desirous of the people and officials of the subject of consolidation.

THE SEARCH FOR THE JEANETTE CREW.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Chandler has received the following telegram from Lieutenant Harber, who was sent to Siberia last winter with Lieutenant Schenck to cooperate in the search for the members of the *Jeanette* crew:

IKUTSK, June 22. Secretary of Navy: Starting for Delta in schooner. Party increased by Ensign Hunt and Bartlett. Will start for the Lena and return in October if possible; otherwise will wait for snow in November.

It is probable that the above telegram was written at Yakutsk on the 15th and that it bears the date of Yakutsk merely because the latter was the station from which it was telegraphed.

MINOR CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Sewell presented in the Senate yesterday a communication from Brevel-Major-General McQuinn, transmitting a resolution of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps at Detroit, asking that justice be done General Fitz John Porter on motion of Mr. Miller, of New-York, the House amendment to the Senate bill for the sale of the old New-York Post Office site was concurred in.

Senator Logan introduced a bill making an exception for the provisions of the Anti-Chinese bill of 1882, bringing Chinese passengers who merely wished to cross the continent on their way from other countries to the U. S. The measure was discussed during the morning hour and was vigorously defended by Senator Logan, who was not disposed of. He asks that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee and is evidently very much in earnest about it.

Mr. George W. Brown introduced a bill to retain the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers over \$100 in amount was rejected.

GENERAL BURNETT'S PENSION.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Secretary of the Interior has signed the certificate for pension in the case of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Ward B. Burnett, a disabled veteran of the Mexican War. The Secretary holds that the pensions represent a vested right; and that all the money due under the terms of the law up to the present time should be paid, regardless of the legislative changes in the future. The certificates will now be sent for recording to the Commissioner of Pensions, who will then forward them to the Pension Agent for settlement.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The conference committee on the General Deficiency bill, at their meeting to-day, reached an agreement upon all the points in controversy excepting the Senate amendment providing mileage for Senators who are called upon to attend special sessions of Congress convened last October. On this amendment no agreement could be reached, and the House conferees will probably report to that body to-morrow, asking for instructions on this point. All of the important Senate amendments, including the section providing a board of audit to settle the financial expenses of President Garfield, were agreed to by the House Conference.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

William Hale, of Iowa, to be Governor of the Territory of Wyoming.

J. Schuyler Crosby, of New-York, Governor of the Territory of Colorado.

Wilson W. Hoover, of California, Associate Justice Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Edmund Goodwin, of Curlewville, Penn.; Samuel J. Rowe, of Clearfield, Penn.; Josephine R. Smith, of Northampton, Penn.; David W. Windsor, of Va.; Charles E. Deaver, of Lexington, Va.; Mrs. Ella L. Kempe, of Montevideo, Minn., and Charles Cavette, at Pembina, Dakota.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19, 1882.

At the close of business to-day \$73,959,350 United States called bonds had been redeemed by the Treasury.

Surgeon-General Henshaw, of the Marine Hospital, has been ordered to proceed to Babylon, L. I., and examine the physical condition of the keepers of the life-saving stations.

Of the 15 per cent dividend recently declared in favor of the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, about \$100,000 will remain unclaimed by the depositors, and \$12,000,000 belongs to depositors in the City of New-York.

The Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill have disagreed upon the Senate amendment increasing the Mississippi River appropriation of \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, and the Delaware and Delaware Canal provisions, and upon the appropriation of half a million for the Potomac falls.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads decided to postpone until December next the consideration of the bill to aid in constructing a levee from Memphis to the Mississippi River, in Mississippi, and to authorize the Memphis and New-Orleans Railroad Company to build its road upon the levee.

Postmaster-General Howe and First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatten were on the floor of the Senate to-day, and common rumor is unjust to them if they were not there to "lobby" for the reconsideration of the vote

by which Lanning was yesterday rejected as postmaster of New-York. Readers of *The Tribune*, who remember the interview between Senator Van Wyck and these two officials, will understand the kind of "influence" they would be naturally suspected of bringing to bear upon Senators.

William Williamson, who was arrested Monday night on the charge of larceny of a number of autograph letters from the files of the Attorney-General's office, was released to-day, while he was a clerk in that office, was called up in the Police Court this morning for trial. Prosecuting Attorney Coyle said that he could not find that the prisoner had any opportunity to abstract these papers from the Department in the last three years, and the statute of limitations only going back that far, he would have to let him go. Williamson was released, much to his surprise.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 19.—In the French Chamber of De